

Madison County Catastrophic Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Madison County Emergency Management Agency

County Supporting Agencies

Madison County Sheriff's Department
Local/City Law Enforcement
Madison County Fire Departments
Local/City Fire Departments

State Coordinating Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security

Support Agencies

All State Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations with assigned primary (ESF) responsibilities

Introduction

Purpose

The Catastrophic Incident Annex to the Madison County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated, proactive local response to a catastrophic incident. A catastrophic incident, as defined in the National Response Framework (NRF), is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that produces extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, and disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and government functions. Such an event would immediately exceed resources normally available in the local, state, federal and private sectors, and therefore would require state/federal assistance in a timelier manner than the CEMP typically could provide.

Recognizing that state and/or federal resources will be required to augment profoundly overwhelmed local response efforts, the Catastrophic Incident Annex establishes protocols to pre-designate and rapidly deploy key resources (e.g., medical teams, search and rescue teams, shelters, transportable shelters, medical and equipment caches, etc.) that are expected to be urgently needed or required to save lives and contain incidents.

Scope

A catastrophic incident may include sustained countywide impacts over a prolonged period of time, and an interruption to government operations and emergency services to such a significant extent that national security is threatened.

Upon the direction of the Governor of Mississippi, or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), state resources will deploy as quickly as possible to impacted counties following a catastrophic incident to one or more pre-designated staging areas near the incident area. The resources will deploy in accordance

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with a phased, prioritized schedule, and in coordination with the affected local jurisdiction(s) and incident command structure.

Policies

- The Catastrophic Incident Annex strategy is consistent with the NRF and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols and Incident Command System (ICS) conventions.
- All state deploying resources remain under state government oversight during mobilization and deployment to include pre-deployment staging at a local mobilization center or other state facility.
- State resources arriving are to assist counties integrated into the incident response effort and are assigned, and report to an organizational component of the incident command structure.
- The occurrence or threat of multiple catastrophic incidents may significantly reduce the size, speed, and depth of the local response. If deemed necessary or prudent, the state may reduce the availability or allocation of resources when multiple areas are competing for the same resources or hold certain resources in reserve as a hedge against additional incidents.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

Normal procedures for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) #1, #6, #8, #9, and #15 and others will be expedited or streamlined to address magnitude of events. All ESFs must maximize utilization and efficiency of scarce resources. In catastrophic events, it is expected that state and federal entities will provide assistance outside the normal request process in one or more of the following areas:

- Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services (ESF #6)- The ability to provide functions such as temporary shelter, long-term shelter, food, medical care, clothing, and other essential life support needs to people may be complicated by contaminated casualties, evacuees, animals, and equipment.
- Search and Rescue (ESF #9)- Resources and personnel to perform operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing onsite medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures are limited. If the search and rescue operations are required in areas of contamination, the availability of properly equipped resources is extremely limited.
- Decontamination (ESF #10) - Incidents involving hazardous materials or possible weapons of mass destruction (WMD) may require decontamination of casualties, evacuees, animals, and equipment. Given the potentially large numbers of casualties and evacuees, resulting decontamination requirements will quickly outstrip local and state capabilities.
- Public Health and Medical Support (ESF #8) - There will be a significant need for environmental and public health support, including mental health services. Medical support will be required not only at medical facilities, but in large numbers at casualty evacuation points, and evacuee and refugee points and shelters, and to support field operations. In addition, any contamination dimension will increase the requirement for technical assistance.
- Medical Equipment and Supplies (ESF #8) - Shortages of available supplies of preventive and therapeutic pharmaceuticals and qualified medical personnel to administer available prophylaxis are

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likely. Timely distribution of prophylaxis may forestall additional illnesses and reduce the impact of disease among those already exposed.

- Casualty and Fatality Management and Transportation (ESF #8) - State resources may be required to manage the transportation and storage of dead, injured, and exposed victims if their numbers are extremely high. In addition, the immense numbers of casualties are likely to overwhelm the bed capacities of local medical facilities.
- External Affairs (ESF #15)- On a statewide scale, the state must be prepared to immediately provide clear and coherent guidance and direction in case the local public communications channels are overwhelmed.

Assumptions

- A catastrophic event will result in large quantities of casualties and/or displaced persons, possibly in the thousands.
- A catastrophic mass casualty/mass evacuation incident will trigger a Governor's disaster declaration and probably a Presidential disaster declaration, immediately or otherwise.
- The nature and scope of such an event may include chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attacks, disease epidemics, major earthquakes, major hurricanes, and/or other natural or man-made hazards.
- Multiple events may occur simultaneously or sequentially in contiguous and/or noncontiguous areas.
- A catastrophic incident may occur with little or no warning. Some incidents, such as rapidly spreading disease outbreaks, may be well underway before being detected.
- The event will cause significant disruption of the area's critical infrastructure and power, transportation, utilities, and communications systems.
- The response capabilities and resources of the local jurisdiction (to include mutual aid from surrounding jurisdictions and response support from the state) may be insufficient and quickly overwhelmed. Many local emergency personnel who normally respond to disasters will be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
- A detailed and credible common operating picture may not be achievable for 24 to 48 hours (or longer) after the incident. As a result, response activities must begin without the benefit of a detailed or complete situation and critical needs assessment.
- Mutual Aid Support must be provided in a timely manner to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate severe damage. This may require deploying assets before they are requested via normal protocol.
- Large-scale evacuations, organized or self-directed, may occur. More people initially will flee and seek shelter for attacks involving Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) agents than for natural events. The health-related implications of an incident will aggravate attempts to implement a coordinated evacuation management strategy.

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- Large numbers of people may be left temporarily or permanently homeless and may require prolonged temporary housing.
- A catastrophic incident may produce environmental impacts (e.g., persistent chemical, biological, or radiological contamination) that severely challenge the ability and capacity of governments and communities to achieve a timely recovery.
- A catastrophic incident will have unique dimensions/characteristics requiring that response plans/strategies be flexible enough to effectively address emerging needs and requirements.
- A catastrophic incident may have national dimensions. These include potential impacts on interstate trade, transit, law enforcement coordination and other areas.
- If the incident is the result of terrorism, the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) level will likely be raised regionally, and perhaps nationally. Elevation of the HSAS level carries additional local, state, and federal security enhancements that may affect the availability of certain response resources.

Concept of Operations

Responsibilities

- Upon recognition that a catastrophic incident condition exists, the Madison County Emergency Management Agency, Madison County Fire Coordinator, Madison EMS Service, Madison County Sheriff's Office and Municipal Governments designates the event as an incident of significance and begins the implementation of the CEMP. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center all agencies will:
 - Take immediate actions to activate, mobilize, and deploy designated resources.
 - Take immediate actions to protect life and property under their jurisdiction and provide assistance within the affected area.
 - Immediately commence those hazard-specific activities established under the appropriate and applicable CEMP Incident Annexes, including the CEMP-CIA.
- Actions that the county takes in response to a catastrophic incident include:
 - Madison County Emergency Management Agency requests a Declaration of an Emergency from the Board of Supervisors.
 - Madison County Emergency Management Agency notifies Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) of the event.
 - Madison County Emergency Management Agency assumes Incident Command of the event.
 - Madison County Emergency Management Agency designates personnel to command incidents in the field.
 - Conduct Fire, EMS, and Law Enforcement operations as needed.

Responsibilities

Madison County Emergency Management Agency

- Assume command of emergency operations within the county
- Request a Declaration of Emergency from the Board of Supervisors
- Coordinate County and Municipal response assets
- Coordinate with State response assets
- Maintain log of events
- Maintain log of equipment used
- Maintain log of man hours used
- Conduct and/or oversee damage assessments

**Madison County Sheriff's Office
Local/ City Police Departments**

- Provide security for the citizens and responders of Madison County
- Conduct investigations into criminal activity as required
- Assist with Search and Rescue efforts as required
- Provide traffic control as needed
- Assist Madison County EMA as needed

**Madison County Fire Departments
Local/ City Fire Departments**

- Conduct firefighting operations as needed
- Conduct rescue operations as needed
- Assist with Search and Rescue efforts as required
- Assist EMS as needed
- Provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions as able and needed

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- Assist Madison County EMA as needed

Emergency Medical Services

- Provide emergency medical care
- Triage patients as needed
- Oversee safety of emergency personnel during emergency operations

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

- Establish that a catastrophic incident has occurred and implement the CEMP.
- Notify all state agencies/departments with response responsibilities.
- Activate and deploy (or prepare to deploy) resources in accordance with the CEMP.
- Identify, prepare, and make operational, facilities critical to support the movement and reception of deploying state resources.
- Activate state-level facilities and capabilities in accordance with CEMP protocols.
- Establish and maintain communications with incident command authorities to ensure a common and current operating picture regarding critical resource requirements. As specific resource requirements are identified, advise the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) to reprioritize and adjust the resource flow accordingly.
- Identify and place on alert State Search and Rescue and Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Explosives (CBRNE) response resources as appropriate for the incident.
- Determine Search and Rescue and CBRNE response resources shortfall and identify and request out-of-state and federal support as appropriate for the incident.

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security

- Establish that a catastrophic incident has occurred and alert state and federal partners.
- Establish an on-site Unified Command (UC) with federal and local authorities as appropriate for the incident.
- Activate State Fusion Center to collect and analyze information in conjunction with federal partners.

Support Agencies

All agencies and departments with ESF primary agency responsibilities immediately commence activation of assets/resources, and assessments of probable consequences of the incident, and project resources required, and develop short- and long-term implementation strategies.

Review and Maintenance

As a minimum, the coordinating agency contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory change indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Madison County Board of Supervisors for approval, publication, and distribution.